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DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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FOREHOE and HENSTEAD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and the

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for

1970

ACKD. BY
AKS
13/8

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. W. Lester	...	(Chairman)
Mrs. V. I. J. Bullen	...	(Vice-Chairman)

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Mr. A. J. Barnard.
Mr. J. E. Bond.
Mrs. P. D. Bond.
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Mr. K. L. Wiles.
Mr. J. G. Youngman.

FOREHOE AND HENSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1970.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1970.

The Rural District of Forehoe and Henstead covers 69,335 acres and had an estimated mid-year population of 34,450 an increase of 750 persons over the previous year.

Taking the population as a whole, I am happy to be able to report to you once again that no calamity of any serious magnitude has occurred for the year under review. Indeed, the figures presented for your information on the following pages are for the main part almost identical to those for the previous few years.

Taking the gradual increase in population into account there is no worsening of the situation of the public's health as far as the limitations of statistical analysis can show us. Careful study will show an improvement very occasionally as, for example, in the number of cases of measles notified over the past two years compared with previous years. I think there is some justification in believing this is due to the new measles vaccine. At the same time one should recognise that the notification of infectious disease is notoriously haphazard. Particularly is this the case for persons suffering from any form of bowel infection giving rise to diarrhoea. Many of these are mild and do not come to the notice of general practitioners. Most often again the causative culprit of the symptoms is in doubt and they are not notified. This makes the epidemiology of these diseases a very inexact science on many occasions. However, there can be little doubt that the standard of hygiene of food handling in many establishments leaves much to be desired. Apparently very few kitchen staff at present engaged in food preparation for public consumption are trained to think in terms of bacterial cleanliness, which is so essential for sound hygiene methods. Perhaps the recently introduced courses in our Technical Colleges on catering and hotel management will eventually produce some improvement.

New figures supplied by the County Medical Officer have been introduced for your information following the availability of a vaccine against German Measles. Let us hope that immunisation will result in the disease being prevented in women in the early months of pregnancy, when the mild virus has such catastrophic effects on the developing infant.

One very disturbing feature in the immunisation figures is the very low percentage of babies who are being presented by their parents for smallpox vaccination. Although I understand the figure is even lower for some parts of the country, the percentage being vaccinated overall in Area 5 must be considered to have reached a dangerously low level. We should solicit everyone's co-operation to use any means in their power to persuade parents to have their children immunised against this serious and very often fatal disease. With the ever increasing movement of people to and from this country involving all other parts of the world the passage of infectious disease must be a constant danger. Whereas we have considerable protection from epidemics of cholera and typhoid by virtue of our excellent sanitation and water supplies, our only protection against smallpox - an air-borne disease - is the overall vaccination state of our population. The middle aged and elderly are probably almost universally immune due to compulsory vaccination in infancy or in war service. This is largely maintaining a protective barrier to younger generations, but as this barrier of immunity fades away and is replaced by a population only 30% or 40% of whom are immune, the dangers of serious outbreaks of smallpox must become ever more imminent. Trying to persuade people of the value of insurance, even though it doesn't affect their pockets, can be most frustrating on occasions.

In the context of the above remarks on protection against typhoid and cholera outbreaks, although some of the sewage works at times become overloaded and the effluents do not strictly conform to the standard laid down by the river authorities, nevertheless your officers have done excellent work in maintaining them at the peak of their efficiency - very often a difficult and thankless task. I am speaking of the Area as a whole, as none of us can live in isolation where waste disposal and water supplies are concerned. Undoubtedly as the population grows we shall require more extensive and unified planning to finance the provision of the ever increasing facilities which are required.

The absence of catastrophies in the sphere of Public Health should not lull us into a sense of false security. Widespread outbreaks of disease are not only caused by germs. Very often the difficulty of reducing the suffering caused by such outbreaks is to find a yardstick to measure their magnitude. Since by the nature of things we all have to die of something, the figures relating to the causes of death are only relevant in the context of the age at the time of death. Thus we are well aware that the deaths which occur by accidents in the house and on the roads very often involve young people, and therefore are rightly treated with the utmost seriousness and every method possible is utilised to publicise the important causative factors. Some Councils have formed Health Education sub-committees to help propagate such information to their own people. Others have felt that such committees serve no useful function and indeed it must be confessed that their usefulness depends very largely on the enthusiasm and imagination of the individual members and co-opted members concerned.

Perhaps a more important factor than the numbers who die prematurely are the numbers who survive but suffer permanent disability. Since these invariably are many times in excess of fatalities but being less dramatic and not officially notifiable, they receive scant consideration by the public at large. I am thinking particularly of the number of middle aged people - predominantly men - who suffer from permanent disablement from heart disease or strokes. The "Cause of Deaths" from the Registrar General lists them as Ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease respectively and these together are the greatest causes of death. Both are due to degeneration of the walls of blood vessels. If those affected were all old people they would cause no great concern, but three important factors make them extremely noteworthy:

1. They are the principal cause of death in middle aged men.
2. Those who die prematurely are only a small proportion of those who suffer a terrifying experience from the same cause, many of whom are permanently disabled.
3. There is an ever-increasing volume of evidence to show that many cases, if not completely preventable, could be delayed until a much later age.

If all this is true - and I believe it to be so - why, we may ask ourselves, are we not doing something about it? The simple answer is that a lot is being done. All propaganda media possible - Press, Radio, Television, are constantly at work on this problem. I don't believe that anyone in this country has not heard that to be overweight is dangerous to health, that to take regular exercise is beneficial, that smoking cigarettes is harmful, that fattening food is best avoided, but vegetable fat (particularly polyunsaturated) is less harmful than animal fats. The problem is that the same propaganda media alternate this advice with even more forceful propaganda of how delightful most of the wrong things are! Jolly, rotund men in the thirties and forties chuckle comfortably when confronted with the dangers of being overweight, smoking, etc., and murmur bravely about having to die of something, secretly never believing for one moment that it could happen to them.

We must face the fact that to help those who would possibly suffer from disease of their heart or blood vessels prematurely we would have to alter the whole way of life of people from their third decade onwards to have any significant effect. However, I think it is important that we should continue to churn out our information and concentrate on individual rather than epidemiological success. Here again, Health Education sub-committees can do work of real value.

More exact scientific knowledge for healthy living in later years should probably start at school age, but it seems to me that this is still a very neglected topic in our children's education - at least in a manner designed to be of lasting benefit.

The increased scope and improved grants of the 1969 Housing Act has enabled many homes to be brought up to a higher standard than many owners could previously afford. There is no single environmental factor of greater importance to the public's health, both for mind and body, than good and adequate housing. Whilst it is disappointing that more people who could afford to do so have not taken immediate advantage of the improved benefits under the Act, those that have done so have been treated with utmost encouragement and sympathy by the members of this Council. As witness to this is the ever increasing flow of successful applications. This has greatly increased the work load of your officers, which they have undertaken on top of their other duties in the true spirit of the Act.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to express my deep appreciation to your Health Inspector and his staff for their never-failing co-operation and ready help, and you and the members of your Committee for your kind encouragement and sympathy at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

R. H. H. H.

Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
Norwich.
NOR 19S.

FOREHOE AND HENSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1970.

Table 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	69,335
Estimated Resident Population	34,450
Rateable Value	£ 1,028,175
Sum Produced by a Penny Rate (lp.Product)	£ 10,486

Table 2 LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	239	258	497
Illegitimate	13	14	27
Totals	252	272	524

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident
Population - 15.2

Table 3 STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Births - 11.3

Table 4 TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	252	272	524
Still	4	2	6

Table 5 INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total.
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	5	8

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total - 15.3 (per 1,000 live births)
 Legitimate - 16.1 (per 1,000 Legitimate live births)
 Illegitimate - 0.0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) - 13.4

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	5	6
Ellegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) - 11.5

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	5	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) - 11.3

Table 6 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 13 Females - 14 Total = 27
(5% of total live births)

Table 7 MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) - Nil.

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) - 0.0

Table 8 DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
186	204	390

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) - 11.3

Table 9 CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory infection	1	-	1
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	-	1	1
Prematurity	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	-	3	3
Gastro - Enteritis.	1	-	1
	3	5	8

Table 10 NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups).

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	2	5	7
Under 1 year	1	-	1
1 and under 5	-	1	1
5 and under 15	-	-	-
15 and under 25	-	1	1
25 and under 35	3	1	4
35 and under 45	3	1	4
45 and under 55	9	7	16
55 and under 65	36	17	53
65 and under 75	56	41	97
75 and over	76	130	206
Totals	186	204	390

Table 11. CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	7	9	16
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	9	7	16
Diabetes mellitus	1	2	3
Other endocrine etc., diseases	3	2	5
Aneamias	-	1	1
Other diseases of blood, etc.,	-	1	1
Mental disorders	-	1	1
Multiple sclerosis	1	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	2	4
Hypertensive disease	2	5	7
Ischaemic heart disease	58	44	102
Other forms of heart disease	14	16	30
Cerebrovascular disease	23	40	63
Other diseases of circulatory system.	11	12	23
Influenza	4	5	9
Pneumonia	8	14	22
Bronchitis and emphysema	8	3	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	4	5
Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
Appendicitis.	1	1	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	-	2
Other diseases of digestive system.	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system.	-	3	3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system.	-	3	3
Congenital anomalies	-	3	3
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.,	1	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality.	-	2	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions.	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents.	3	1	4
All other accidents.	2	2	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.	1	4	5
Totals	186	204	390

Table 12 SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Live Births (per 1,000pop)	(512)	(579)	(512)	(504)	(545)	(486)	(524)
Forehoe & Henstead R.D.	17.9	19.3	16.8	16.2	16.6	14.4	15.2
Area 5	-	-	15.8	16.3	16.1	14.9	15.1
England & Wales.	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	(6)	(5)	(17)	(6)	(4)	(6)	(6)
Forehoe & Henstead R.D.	11.5	8.5	32.0	11.8	7.3	12.2	11.3
Area 5	-	-	24.2	9.4	9.6	12.7	12.3
England and Wales.	16.3	15.7	15.4	14.8	14.0	13.0	13.0
Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)	(376)	(383)	(355)	(385)	(428)	(410)	(390)
Forehoe & Henstead R.D.	13.1	12.7	11.7	12.3	13.0	12.2	11.3
Area 5	-	-	11.8	12.5	13.3	11.8	11.7
England and Wales.	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9	13.6	11.7
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	(10)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(8)
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.	19.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	11.0	12.3	15.3
Area 5.	-	-	14.2	14.6	13.0	14.6	11.6
England and Wales.	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0

- NOTE:
- 1 - Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Forehoe and Henstead R.D.
 - 2 - Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe and Henstead and Loddon R.D's., and Diss and Wymondham U.D's.

Table 13 CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS -

Forehoe and Henstead R.D.

Year	Male.			Female.		
	Deaths from all Causes	Total Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cancer of Lung	Deaths from all Causes	Total Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cancer of Lung
1970	186	31	11	204	27	2
1969	217	44	12	193	30	2
1968	216	40	10	212	25	1
1967	195	37	13	190	27	-
1966	172	25	8	183	30	1
Totals	986	177	43	982	139	6

Table 14 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(According to Age Groups - Forehoe & Henstead R.D.)

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4 years	5 - 14	15-24	Over 25	Total
Scarlet fever	-	2	1	-	-	3
Measles	10	72	56	2	-	140
Whooping cough	-	1	1	-	-	2
Infective jaundice.	-	-	2	1	1	4
Food poisoning.	-	-	3	5	6	14
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	1	1
	10	75	63	8	10	166

Table 15 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS -

Forehoe and Henstead R.D.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	15	24	13	15	3
Measles	266	213	308	182	140
Whooping Cough	1	10	4	2	2
Infective Jaundice	4	1	6	7	4
Dysentery	37	-	23	49	-
Food Poisoning.	1	3	4	7	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	5	5	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	2	1	-	1
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	4	-	-
Totals	330	260	368	100	166

Information given by the County Medical Officer in respect of Vaccination and Immunisation carried out in 1970 in Area 5 (comprising Depwade, Forehoe and Henstead and Loddon R. D's. and Diss and Wymondham U.D's), is shown in the following tables 16 - 23.

Table 16 VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

	Forehoe and Henstead	Area 5
Number of live births	524	1,205
Number of Vaccinations	202	494
Percentage Vaccinated	39	41

Table 17 BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

This is offered to all school children at the age of 13 years who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. The number of skin tests and subsequent BCG vaccinations in Forehoe and Henstead Schools in the last five years is recorded.

	Year	% Accepted	Skin Tested	% Positive	Given BCG
Wymondham College	1970	92	105	6	95
	1969	86	85	4	81
	1968	91	103	3	98
	1967	90	106	30	74
	1966	77	108	35	68
County Grammar, Wymondham.	1970	93	79	1	75
	1969	63	58	3	48
	1968	93	69	2	66
	1967	72	67	6	59
	1966	67	60	13	51
* Costessey Secondary Modern.	1970	-	-	-	-
	1969	132	112	2	79
	1968	83	79	5	66
	1967	78	93	11	77
	1966	81	75	5	68
* Framingham Earl Secondary Modern.	1970	-	-	-	-
	1969	72	66	-	59
	1968	95	58	6	48
	1967	96	50	-	47
	1966	86	58	5	55

* Owing to the introduction of German Measles Vaccination, BCG Vaccination at these schools was postponed until 1971 (See Table 22).

Table 18 DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - AREA 5.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0 - 1	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 14	Total	Age 1 - 4	Age 5 - 15	Total
839	221	101	1,161	269	1,464	1,733

Table 19 VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS - AREA 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0 - 1	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 15	Total	Age 1 - 4	Age 5 - 15	Total
809	204	122	1,135	134	2,332	2,466

Table 20 IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH - AREA 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS	
Age 0 - 1	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 14	Total	Under 5	
821	179	15	1,015	300	

Table 21 IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS	
Age 0 - 1	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 14	Total	Age 1 - 4	Age 5 - 14
840	229	214	1,283	274	2,452

Table 22

GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA) VACCINATION - AREA 5.

This was introduced towards the end of the year but owing to a restricted supply of the vaccine, was offered only to 13yr. old girls.

Eligible	Accepted	Vaccinated
473	421 (89%)	400

Table 23

ENGLISH MEASLES VACCINATION - AREA 5.

	Age 0 - 1	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 14	Total
1968	11	369	656	1,036
1969	81	234	587	902
1970	5	742	670	1,417

Table 24

NEW BUILDING

Houses erected in 1970				
By Council				
By Private Building				
Under construction at end of 1970				
By Council				
By Private Building				
Private building during last 5 years				
1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
212	348	361	279	365

Table 25 COUNCIL HOUSING AND THE WAITING LIST.

	1970	1969
Waiting List		
No. of applicants at 31.12.70	392	401
Analysis of Waiting List		
Small unit families	356	346
Large unit families	36	55
<u>Note:</u>		
Small unit families are those suitable for 1 or 2 bedroomed dwellings and consist largely of married couples with 1 child or 2 children of the same sex. Large unit families mainly represent those with more than 2 children over the age of 8 of opposite sex.		
Local Authority Houses: Position at 31st. December, 1969:		
Pre-war	876	876
Post-war	<u>1281</u>	<u>1262</u>
	<u>2157</u>	<u>2138</u>

Table 26 DATA ON COUNCIL HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

Total number of pre-war houses	876
Number with complete amenities	517
Number without hot water system	359
Number being modernised.	127
Number being planned	222
Total number of houses in which modernisation is neither completed, in process, nor planned.	10

N.B. All Council houses have water laid on, a sink indoors and an electricity supply.

Table 27. DATA ON COUNCIL OWNED BUNGALOWS FOR THE ELDERLY as at 31.12.70

Types	1 bedroom	71
	2 bedrooms	31
		<hr/> 102
	Number modernised	86
	Number where modernisation is in progress ...	16
	Number being planned	-
	Number awaiting sewer	-
		<hr/> 102

Table 28 DETAILS OF OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Meeting Place</u>	<u>Day and Time of Meeting.</u>
		<u>p.m.</u>
Barnham Broom.	Village Hall	Tuesday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Bawburgh	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Braconash	Reading Room	Tuesday 2.30 - 4.30
New Costessey	Scouts Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Old Costessey	Parish Room	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Deopham	Church Room	Tuesday 2.15 - 4.30
Hethersett	Village Hall	Wednesday 2.30 - 5.00
Hingham.	Lincoln Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Marlingford	Village Hall	Thursday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	Wednesday 2.30 - 4.30
Poringland	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Rockland St.Mary	Margaret Mack Hall.	Thursday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Saxlingham Nethergate	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Shotesham	Village Hall	Thursday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Surlingham	Parish Hall	Tuesday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Trowse	Church Room	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30
Wreningham (with Ashwellthorpe)	Ashwellthorpe Village Hall	Thursday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Barford	Village Hall	Wednesday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30
Morley	Village Hall	Wednesday (alt) 2.30 - 4.30

Table 29 AVAILABILITY OF THE COUNTY SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Headquarters :	Area No.5 Grosvenor House Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.NOR 34B.	Monday to Friday 8.45a.m.-5.30p.m.
Hingham. :	c/o.Mrs.Rosbrook, 51,Norwich Road, Hingham. NOR 23X.	Monday - 2.30p.m.-3.00p.m.
Wymondham :	Council Offices, Middleton Street,	Friday - 2.30p.m.-3.30p.m.

Table 30

COUNTY COUNCIL CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Where Held</u>	<u>Day of Month.</u>	
* New Costessey	Methodist Church, Norwich Road,	1st Monday and 3rd and last Tuesdays) Medical Officer attends regularly
Old Costessey	Parish Hall	2nd Tuesday	
* Cringleford	Patteson Club	3rd Wednesday	
Hethersett	Methodist School Room	1st & 3rd Tuesday	
* Hingham	Lincoln Hall	3rd Tuesday	
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	1st Wednesday) regularly
* Poringland	Parish Hall	3rd Wednesday	
Easton	Village Hall	4th Tuesday	
Newton Flotman	St.Mary's Hall	2nd Wednesday) Medical Officer attends occasion- ally
* Morley St.Botolph	Village Hall	last Wednesday	
Rockland St.Mary	Margaret Mack Hall	last Tuesday	
Saxlingham Nethergate	Village Hall	2nd Tuesday	
* Shotesham.	Trinity Hall	2nd Wednesday	
* Upper Stoke Holy Cross	St.George's Hall	2nd Thursday	
* Wicklewood	Village Hall	1st Friday	
* Little Melton	Church Hall	1st Thursday	

All Centres are held from 2p.m.to 4 p.m.

* Indicates that National Welfare Foods are available.

Table 31

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Addresses at which National Welfare Foods are obtainable</u>
New Costessey	Mrs.J.Dynes, 3,Upper Stafford Avenue.
Old Costessey	Mr.D.J.Briggs, Grocer, 6,The Street.
Hethersett	Mrs.Thraxton, "Thornley", Great Melton Road.
Stoke Holy Cross.	Mr.Elsey, Post Office.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended

31st December, 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1970.

The following table is a Summary of the Inspections and Visits carried out under the main sections of the department:

Housing	1797	Factories Act	26
Public Health Acts	344	Pet Animals Act	3
Water Supplies	67	Animal Boarding	
Drainage	84	Establishments	15
Public Cleansing	410	Knacker's Yard	2
Infectious disease	47	Petroleum Acts	28
Slaughterhouses, Meat		Offices, Shops and	
& Poultry Inspections	399	Railway Premises Act	66
Housing Improvement		Agriculture (Safety	
Grants	1412	Health & Welfare) Act	
Cemeteries	89	1956	7
Pest Control	23	Noise Abatement	25
Scrap Metal Dealers' Act	8	Disinfections &	
Civic Amenities Act	10	Disinfestations	1
Food and Drugs and Food		Caravans	198
Hygiene Regulations	524	Miscellaneous and	
		Appointments	579
			<hr/>
			6,164
			<hr/>

WATER SUPPLIES

The area was covered by mains supplies under the control of the Norwich Corporation, the South Norfolk Water Board and the District Council. Supplies were fully maintained throughout the year and routine examination of samples by the Water Authorities proved satisfactory. 42 Samples were taken from private supplies and, in the 26 cases where the water was found to be unfit, remedial works were implemented or alternative satisfactory supplies provided.

	<u>Number Taken.</u>	<u>Fit.</u>	<u>Unfit.</u>
Chemical.	-	-	-
Bacteriological	<u>42</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>
	<u>42</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There were a number of complaints during the year of nuisances arising from the discharge of drainage into open ditches or overflowing cesspools and these were dealt with by informal action.

The disposal of sludge from sewage treatment works continued to present something of a problem and no satisfactory solution has been found.

During the first quarter of the year a particularly heavy call was made on the cesspool emptying service and up to eight days' delay in the execution of orders occurred. Thereafter the demand diminished and in the summer when sewer connections were being made in the Parishes of Mulbarton, Swardeston and Bracon Ash the extra work entailed was carried out without difficulty partly due to the spell of dry weather during this period.

Some use was made of refuse pits and agricultural land for the disposal of cesspool contents but discharge into the sewers was the main method of disposal.

Charges for cesspool emptying from private properties remained at 10/- per load.

The following figures give details of cesspool emptying carried out during the year.

Cesspool emptying

	<u>Visits</u>		<u>Loads removed</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Private	3562	3511	4825	4825
Estates	504	963	1367	3329
Outside District	<u>112</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>135</u>
	<u>4178</u>	<u>4583</u>	<u>6342</u>	<u>8289</u>

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection continued on a weekly basis from nearly every household throughout the District, only the isolated properties being denied this service.

The volume of household refuse continued to increase and it must be accepted that this trend is likely to continue.

There was very little delay in collection throughout the year but in order to complete the rounds a considerable amount of overtime was necessary. During the late summer there were fears that strike action, which had disorganised refuse collection in many areas in the country might spread to this District. A large supply of plastic sacks was purchased and emergency plans made for their distribution. Agreement was reached however, and this District was not affected.

The Paper Sack and Plastic Bin Liner Schemes continued to operate in Costessey but were not extended as had been hoped.

The fleet of refuse collection vehicles remained the same as last year, 4 with a 6 ton pay load and 2 with a smaller capacity in regular use with 1 vehicle for relief or emergency work. It was evident from the quantity of refuse collected that when new vehicles are purchased the smaller vehicles must be replaced by those of larger capacity.

Regular maintenance of vehicles became difficult owing in part to the extra work involved in complying with the Plating Regulations of the Road Safety Act 1967, and it was decided to engage another motor mechanic to ensure that all vehicles were adequately serviced although no appointment had been made by the end of the year.

Special collections of excess refuse were made and a number of motor vehicles were disposed of during the year.

This year, for the first time, charges were introduced for the collection of trade refuse. All shops and other business premises were allowed a free collection of 1 bin but a charge of £4 per bin per annum was made where this number was exceeded.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Pit at Hackford continued to serve the Western end of the District but this Pit will no doubt be filled during 1971 and negotiations were commenced for the acquisition of an adjoining pit.

A small pit at Flordon was filled by arrangement with the owner but the remainder of the District's refuse was disposed of in Ketteringham Pit. By the end of the year the acquisition of another pit for refuse disposal was of some urgency and negotiations were commenced for the use of a second pit at Ketteringham. Permission to extend the use of Cringleford Pit was also sought.

The problem of litter on the verges of the highway and in the lay-bys was even more acute this year despite the fact that this was Conservation Year.

NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Two vehicles had previously been used on this service with a crew of two on each, but owing to the reduction in the number of properties requiring this service it was found possible to withdraw one vehicle from regular use. The whole district was adequately served by the use of one vehicle with a driver and a crew of two and a considerable financial saving was achieved.

HOUSING

Routine slum clearance continued throughout the year and again it was found that few owners were willing to make offers for the repair of unfit dwellings with the result that demolition or closing orders were made on the properties. During the year 20 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were made, and 1 Undertaking under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 was accepted.

A detailed survey was made of the Parishes of Morley, Hethersett and Rockland St.Mary to assess the general housing standard in these areas. The table reproduced below shows the position in these Parishes.

PARISH.	Private dwellings surveyed	Council dwellings surveyed	Total number of dwellings surveyed	Private dwellings with all amenities	Private dwellings lacking ONE or MORE amenities	Council dwellings lacking ONE or MORE amenities	Council dwellings with all amenities.
HETHERSETT	840	229	1069	745	95	NIL	229
ROCKLAND ST.MARY.	156	66	222	126	30	42	24
MORLEY	102	16	118	64	38	6	10
TOTALS:	1098	311	1409	935	163	48	263

PARISH.	ANALYSIS OF DWELLINGS SHOWING AMENITIES LACKING													
	P R I V A T E							C O U N C I L.						
	INTERNAL Water supply.	Sink	Bath	W.H.B.	COMPLETE H.W.System.	INTERNAL W.C.	Drainage to either Sewer/Septic Tank.	INTERNAL Water Supply.	Sink	Bath	W.H.B.	COMPLETE H.W.System	INTERNAL W.C.	Drainage to either Sewer/Septic Tank
HETHERSETT.	39	35	72	80	85	84 (43)	41 ^x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKLAND ST.MARY.	13	8	25	25	25	30 (1)	25 ^x	-	-	42	42	42	42	42
MORLEY	9	6	26	30	34	37	37	-	-	6	6	6	6	6
TOTALS:	61	49	123	135	144	151 (44)	103 ^x	-	-	48	48	48	48	48

x Indicates external W.C. available.

It is hoped that, following this survey, discussions with the owners will lead to improvements being made to the sub-standard properties to prevent them falling into further disrepair and necessitating slum clearance action, at a later date.

The number of applications for improvement grants continued to increase as did the tendency for builders to buy properties suitable for conversion to dwellings with the aid of improvement grants. It is clear that the increase in the amount of the discretionary grant to £1,000 has encouraged speculative investment by Builders whose intention is to sell the properties on completion of the works. This is quite legal provided the sale of the property was not completed until after payment of the grant.

The following is a summary of improvement grant work during the year:

	<u>Standard.</u>		<u>Discretionary.</u>	
	(1969)	(1970)	(1969)	(1970)
Applications received	17	39	31	43
Units concerned	20	42	39	51
Applications approved	16	31	28	43
Units concerned	19	34	37	48
Owner occupied dwellings	14	30	26	29
No.let.	5	4	11	19
Amount of grants	£ 3,514	£ 7,716	£ 19,632	£ 33,597

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The Council's residential Caravan Park at Tower Hill, Costessey, continued to provide accommodation for 28 families and no real problems arose. It was however considered necessary to fell several dangerous trees on the land adjoining the site and although not legally responsible the Council undertook this work as it was felt there was a moral obligation to protect the site residents.

Although legal action was not taken in respect of unauthorised caravan sites in the area it became necessary to enforce, in conjunction with the Norfolk County Council Planning Department, the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in respect of some 28 unauthorised caravans on a site in the Parish of Costessey.

From time to time it became necessary to deal with unauthorised stationing of caravans on highway verges, laybys and common land.

I regret to say that the action proposed by the County Planning Authority in closing down three other sites in the area has progressed little since last year.

Normal licensing of authorised caravan sites continued throughout the year as follows:

Caravan Licences:	Number issued during the year	-	12
	Number of Caravans concerned	-	12

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table is an abstract of the details submitted to the Ministry:-

Registration and General Inspection

<u>Class of Premises.</u>	<u>Premises</u> <u>Registered</u> <u>during year</u>	<u>Total number</u> <u>Registered.</u>	<u>Registered</u> <u>Premises receiving</u> <u>general inspection.</u>
Offices	-	15	4
Retail Shops	7	42	24
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	2	1
Catering Establishments open to Public	1	2	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>32</u>

Inspection of registered premises.

Visits of all kinds by Inspectors - 72

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960.

The public continued to show a growing awareness of the discomfort and disruption of leisure caused by noise and some 25 visits were necessary to deal with complaints. In the main these were found to be due to high speed woodworking machines, particularly planing machines.

Investigations revealed that the machinery was often new equipment which, although purchased to replace obsolete machines of a similar nature, was of larger size and capacity.

All complaints were dealt with informally.

PETROLEUM ACTS (REGULATIONS) 1928 - 1936.

There were 128 licences in operation within the District. 28 premises were visited and a start was made on the checking of installations which were over 20 years old. 3 of the petroleum tanks installed during the year were in fact replacements for old tanks. I am still of the opinion that the above Acts should be administered by one overall authority and it may well be that this responsibility will be transferred to a different department in the proposed re-organisation of Local Government.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Two of the three licensed slaughterhouses in the district continued to operate for the full year.

The third slaughterhouse ceased to operate in August as a result of the death of the owner. I am pleased to report that only minor items were found to require attention following normal routine inspections of the premises.

The total number of animals slaughtered continued to rise showing an overall increase of 14,357 animals - mainly pigs - in the year. This meant that the Public Health Inspectors who normally assisted the full time Meat Inspector had to spend much more time than usual on this duty and if the present trend continues it may well prove necessary to consider the appointment of a second full-time Meat Inspector in the near future.

Condemned meat was disposed of at approved plants and minor quantities used for medicinal and veterinary purposes. The method of disposal satisfied the requirements of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.

The reasons for condemnation of unfit meat showed little variation on previous years and the percentage of meat condemned was in proportion to the number of animals slaughtered. Only 8 cases of Cysticercosis were found in the current year against 20 last year. This is a welcome, though inexplicable, reduction.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND
DETAILS OF CARCASSES AND PARTS CONDEMNED.

<u>Cattle</u> (excluding cows).	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	-	<u>Total.</u>
2772	577	146	280	81,067		84,842

STATISTICS OF MEAT CONDEMNED AS REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY

All diseases

<u>Ex.Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	8	6	4	108
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	635	175	22	19	11639
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi.	22.90%	31.71%	19.91%	8.21%	14.49%

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	278
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.34%

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	1	-	1	-
Carcasses treated by refrigeration	6	1	-	-	-
Generalised and condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Details of meat condemned:

BEEF:

2 Cows	(Septicaemia)	1 Steer	(Tumours)
1 Cow	(Tumours)	1 Steer	(Peritonitis)
2 Cows	(Emaciation)		
2 Cows	(Abnormal Odour)		
1 Cow	(Acute Diffuse Septic Metritis)		

VEAL:

1 Calf	(Emaciation)
1 Calf	(Septicaemia)
1 Calf	(Poly Arthritis)
1 Calf	(Arthritis)
2 Calves	(Fevered)

MUTTON:

1 Sheep	(Emaciation)
2 Sheep	(Septicaemia)
1 Sheep	(Generalised Oedema)

PORK:

9 Pigs	(Septicaemia)	2 Sows	(Septicaemia)
1 Pig	(Tumours)	1 Sow	(Fevered)
8 Pigs	(Fevered)	1 Sow	(Abnormal Odour)
24 Pigs	(Emaciation)	5 Sows	(Emaciation)
21 Pigs	(Pyæmia)	8 Sows	(Pyæmia)
4 Pigs	(Jaundice)	1 Sow	(Septic Enteritis)
1 Pig	(Acute Septic Erysipelas.)	1 Sow	(Acute Septic Peritonitis/ Pleurisy)
1 Pig	(Septic Pleurisy)	1 Sow	(Pleurisy/T.B.)
4 Pigs	(Septic Peritonitis)	2 Sows	(Acute Diffuse Septic Peritonitis)
1 Pig	(Septic Pneumonia)	1 Sow	(Septic Peritonitis)
2 Pigs	(Acute Diffuse Septic Peritonitis)	1 Boar	(Pyæmia)
2 Pigs	(Pyrexia)		
1 Pig	(Abnormal Odour)		
2 Pigs	(Oedema)		
1 Pig	(Moribund)		
1 Pig	(Acute Septic Pneumonia)		
1 Pig	(Multiple Abscesses)		

Total Weight of Carcasses Condemned.
Total Weight of Parts of Carcasses and
Offal Condemned.

TONS. CWT. QRTS. LBS.

7 2 3 12

37 0 1 5

Total Weight Condemned.

:

44 3 0 17

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS.

524 Routine inspections were made of food premises in the area and 399 visits were made to slaughterhouses and poultry establishments.

Several complaints regarding unsatisfactory quality and condition of foodstuffs were received and appropriate action taken.

The need for constant vigilance in connection with food and food hygiene continues to be of paramount importance and the spread of outside catering at Bank Holiday Fetes, rallies, gymkanas etc., without the prior knowledge of the Public Health department gives cause for concern. The organisers of such events have no obligation to give prior notice and catering arrangements often leave much to be desired.

Another form of catering which would appear to be growing is the tendency to "eat at home" using food prepared by an outside catering firm and delivered either ready to serve or prepared for cooking at the delivery address. There are now several firms in this area offering this form of catering service.

Both these types of catering are developing all over the country and in the case of the former it is difficult to set and maintain a high standard for this district when it is known that strict supervision is not maintained elsewhere.

The usual preliminary action was taken prior to the Royal Norfolk Show and advice given to standholders and caterers with the object of maintaining a high standard of food hygiene. Unfortunately the principal catering contractors were unco-operative and little attempt was made to ensure that hand washing was practised by the food handlers. This could also be said of those firms operating ice cream stalls and hot dog stands. In contrast the standard of catering at the individual stands was very high whilst the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association was, as always, ready to co-operate in every way.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

170 more inspections were carried out compared with last year and 98 more properties treated.

Approval was given earlier in the year for the employment of a second Rodent Operator and it is hoped to make an appointment in the near future.

A free service was given to householders for the destruction of rats and mice, whilst occupiers of business premises were charged in accordance with the time taken. Regular treatment of the Council's refuse tips continued and, investigations of the few complaints of large scale infestation around the tips again proved unjustified.

It is anticipated that more time will be devoted to Parish surveys upon the appointment of the additional Rodent Operator.

Inspections:

Number of inspections carried out during the year : 4,450
 Number of properties treated : 881

FACTORIES ACT, 1948 and 1961.

The following tabulated details are in accordance with the Return required by the Ministry:-

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	19	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	97	26	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-
	116	26	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Sanitary Conveniences, Section 7 ... N I L.

Outwork

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No.of outworkers in August list required by Sec.110.</u>	<u>No.of instances of work in un - wholesome premises.</u>
Wearing apparel - making etc.,	15	-
Brush making	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers	3	-
Christmas Stockings, etc.,	-	-
	18	-

GENERAL

In addition to those matters specifically mentioned in this Report a great deal of routine work is carried out. This Department is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of legislation which includes The Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963, The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964, The Pet Animals Act 1951, The Waste Foods Order 1957, The Agricultural (Safety Health and Welfare) Regulations 1956, The Civic Amenities Act 1967, The Diseases of Animals Act and the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969.

Two Cemeteries in the District continued to be administered by this Department.

Since the introduction of the new safety requirements under the Road Traffic Acts it has been necessary to ensure that the Council's Vehicles are maintained to the more exacting standards required.

The provisions of the Housing Act 1969 in relation to Qualification Certificates came into force and it is anticipated that as property owners become aware of the advantages of obtaining these Certificates the number of applications will increase considerably.

In conclusion I would like to offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest in public health work, to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr.R.D.Harland, for his advice and support and to the members of my staff for their ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEOFFREY A.J.BROWNE, F.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

R E P O R T
OF THE
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
for the year 1970

WATER SUPPLY

The district has a comprehensive public water supply system with mains in every parish. 26 Parishes are at present within the Statutory Water Supply Area of the Norwich Corporation. Of the remaining 16, Hingham, Deopham, Morley and Wicklewood were transferred to the Undertaking of the South Norfolk Water Board Area, 1969 and the Board took over the mains and works in these parishes in April this year. The Council is still responsible for water supplies in 12 parishes although the Minister of Housing and Local Government has confirmed the Norwich Water Order, 1970, the effect of which will be to transfer these to the Undertaking of the Norwich Corporation in 1971.

The estimated population supplied by the Council is 4,700. All water supplied is purchased in bulk from the mains of the Norwich Corporation.

SEWERAGE

Public soil sewerage systems are maintained in Costessey, Colney, Cringleford, Hethersett, Hingham, Poringland (including parts of Framingham Earl and Caistor St. Edmund), Stoke Holy Cross, Swainsthorpe, Saxlingham Nethergate, Newton Flotman, Flordon, Trowse, Mulbarton, Swardeston, Lower East Carleton and Braconash. In addition, some 19 Council Housing Sites are sewerred, each being drained to its own sewage disposal works.

The Council operates public sewage disposal works at Costessey, Hingham, Poringland, Saxlingham, Stoke Holy Cross and Swardeston and 25 public sewage pumping stations in various parts of the District.

The sewage from Trowse, Cringleford, Hethersett and Colney is piped to the sewers of the Norwich Corporation under the terms of a joint sewerage agreement.

The estimated aggregate population served by sewers is 19,500.

Mulbarton, Swardeston and Braconash Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work on this scheme which comprised the sewerage of three villages the construction of four pumping stations and a sewage disposal works, was substantially completed this year. The new sewers were put into commission in August.

Closet Conversions

A scheme was completed under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 for the conversion of earth closets at 23 properties in various parts of the district where water supplies and sewers were available.

Council Housing Site Sewerage, Wicklewood

A scheme to make sewerage facilities available to the 6 Council houses at Church Lane, Wicklewood was virtually completed this year. It comprised the laying of some 300 yards of 6" sewer and improvements to the Low Street sewage disposal works.

NEW BUILDING

Building work has continued at a similar level to that of recent years. The numbers of plans deposited for Town Planning and Building Regulations purposes over the past 4 years are as follows:

1967	:	1146
1968	:	1164
1969	:	1143
1970	:	1164

212 private houses and 12 Council houses were completed during the year, and at the 31st. December, 181 private and 24 Council houses were under construction.

14 appeals were made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against the Council's refusal of planning permission. These were disposed of as follows:

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Appeals</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Allowed</u>
Residential Development	9	6	3
Residential Caravan	1	1	-
Illuminated Advertisement	1	1	-
Extension to Existing Dwelling	1	1	-
Vehicle Maintenance Workshop	1	1	-
Catering Unit	1	-	1

The work of inspection for the purposes of the Building Regulations has proceeded satisfactorily and the good relations between the Council's building control officers and builders operating in the district have been maintained. No formal action in respect of infringements of the Regulations has been necessary. In all cases remedies have been obtained by informal approach.

WILLIAM A. JONES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Engineer and Surveyor

WATER SUPPLY

No of Connections to mains in
Council's Water Supply Area

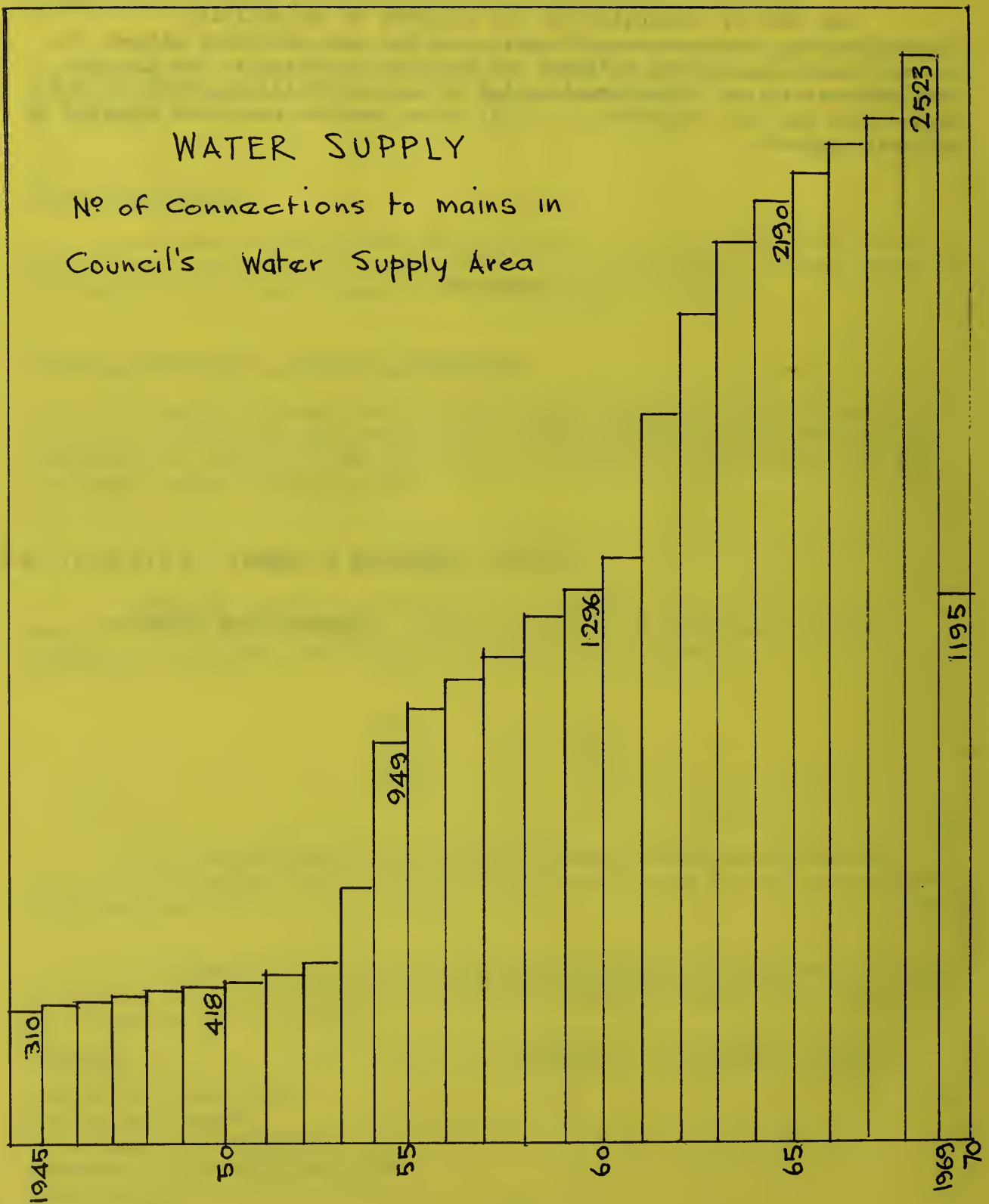


Fig. 1

PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO SEWERS

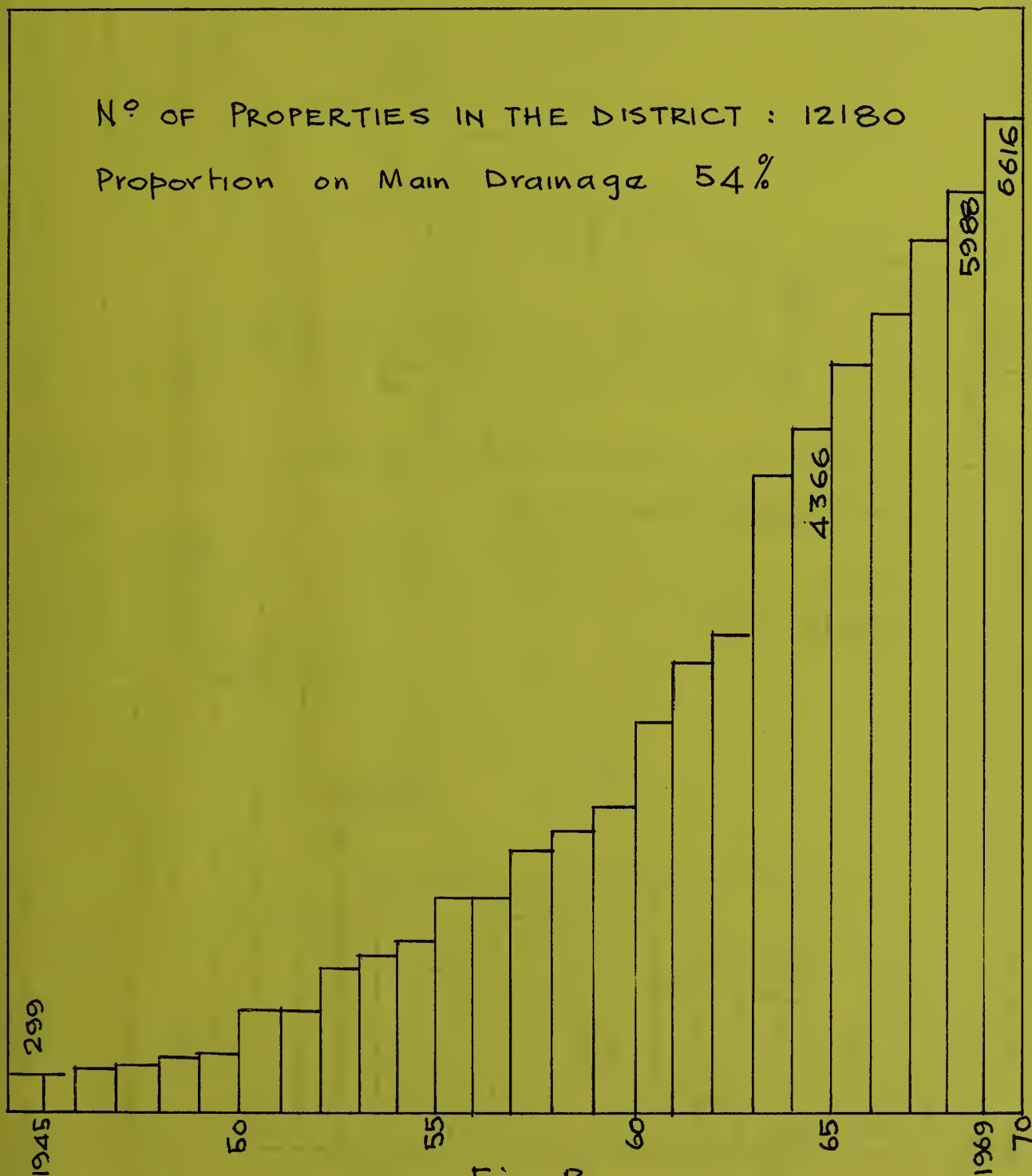


Fig. 2

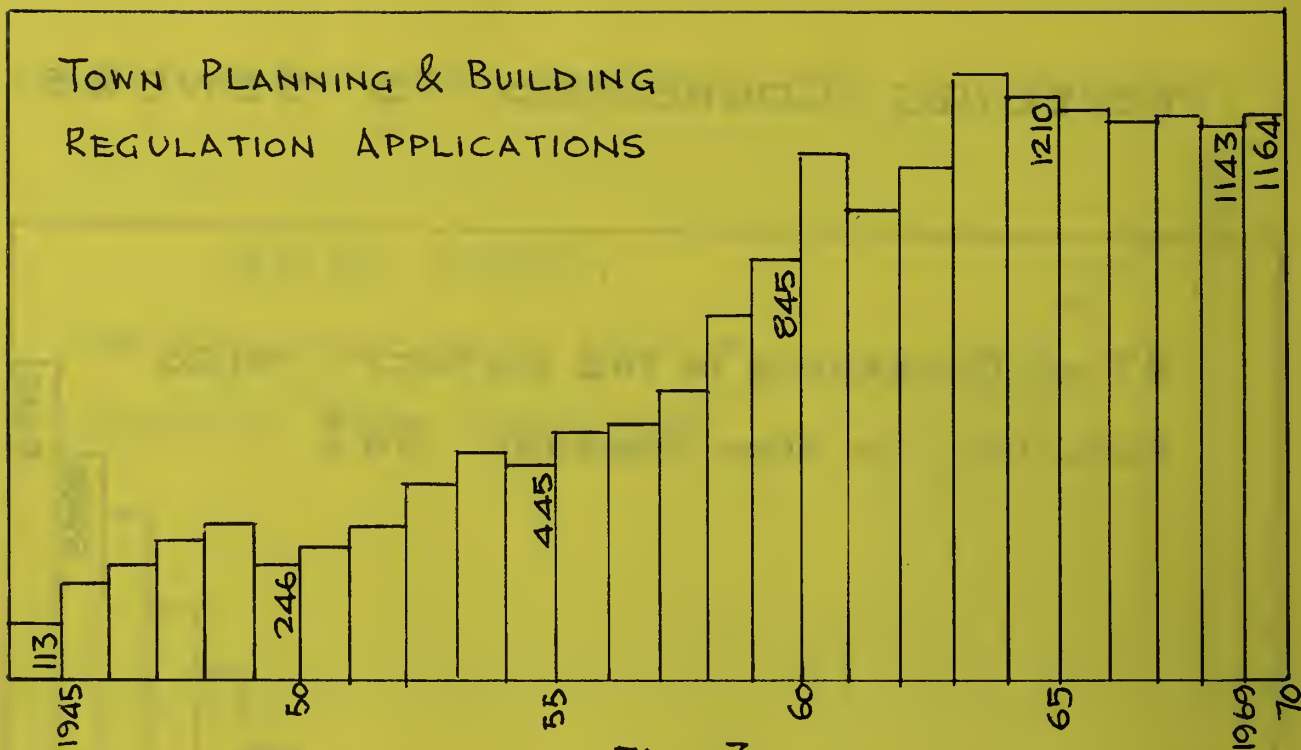


Fig. 3.

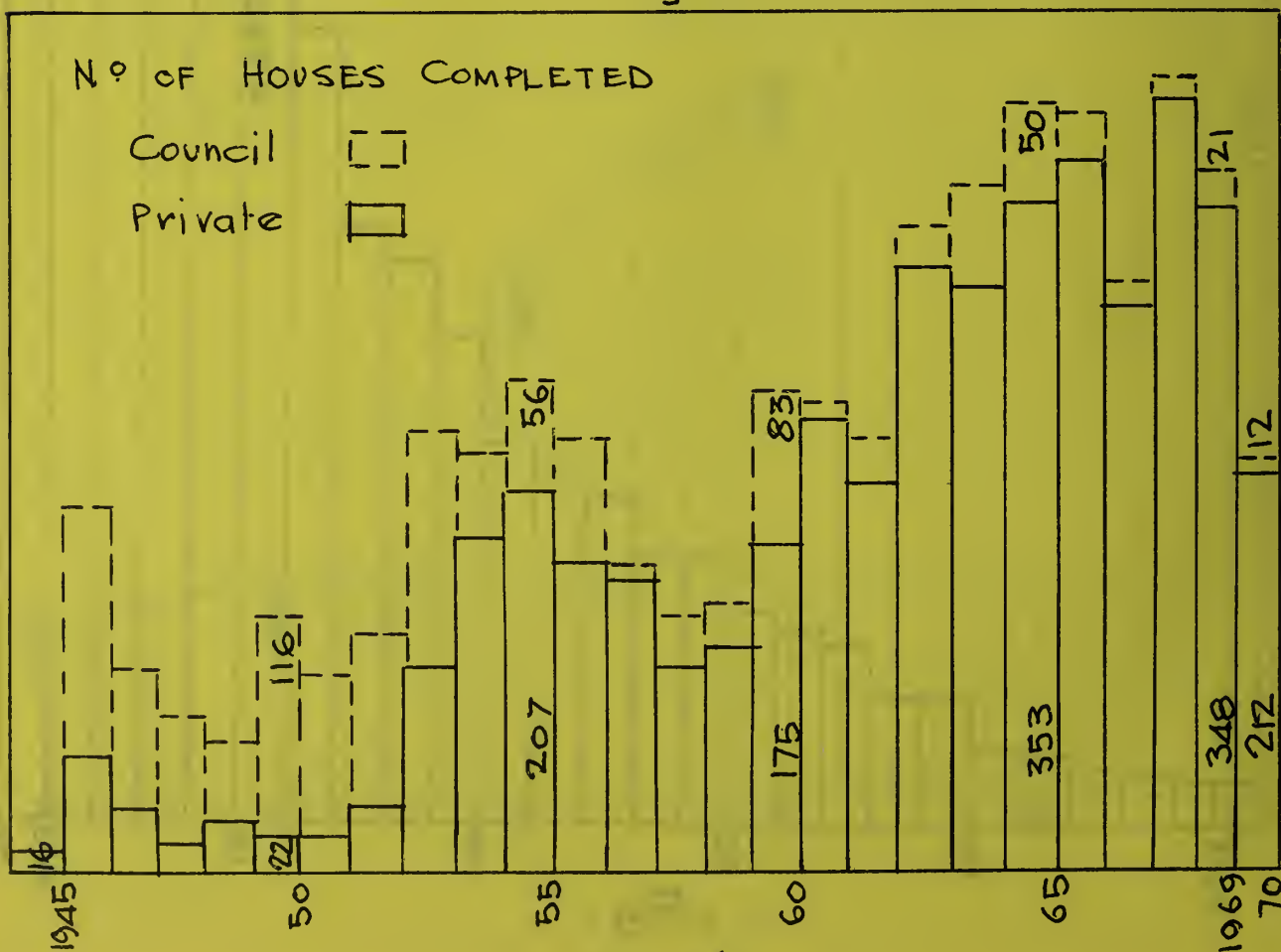


Fig. 4

S T A F F

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. R. D. Harland, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G.A.J. Browne, F.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B.G.B. South, M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

R. Stevenson.	M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.
F. Douglas.	M.A.P.H.I.
D.O. Harradine.	M.A.P.H.I.
D.J. Spencer.	Student Public Health Inspector.

D. Jonas	Meat Inspector.
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ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

W.A. Jones.	A.M.I.S.E. M.R.S.H.
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DEPUTY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

G. Siree,	M.I. Plant E.
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